

FRENCH STRATEGY WON HARD FIGHT AT CARENCEY

Long and Desperate Engagement Crowned With Surrender of Thousands of Germans—Eyewitness Tells Story of the Great Battle.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, May 15.—The following official description of the capture of Carancy and Ablain-Saint-Nazaire was issued tonight:

"The capture of the village of Carancy, where 2,000 prisoners and a great quantity of war material were taken, and the advance of our troops toward the north, together with the installation in the village of Ablain-Saint-Nazaire, will be counted among the most glorious successes achieved by our troops.

"Carancy is situated in a basin on the sides of which stretch from a common point five large groups of houses pointing toward the north, west, south and east.

"Several attempts since autumn had been made to capture Carancy. An attack on the place on December 18 was broken down under the mitrailleuse fire of the enemy. We recommenced the attack on the 27th of the same month and succeeded in moving forward our lines toward those of the enemy, but again the enemy's machine guns broke down our advance. From that time on during the entire winter there continued a struggle with mines and by surprise attacks.

"Attack Seemed Like Fete.
"Our trenches and galleries were full of water, while the mud in some cases came up to the waists of our men. They held their positions, however, against the enemy, who was sheltered in caves, but who, from time to time, came out to fight.

"By this method of fighting Carancy was soon surrounded by a series of mine craters, the occupation of which was disputed by us and by the enemy. The digging of mine tunnels and the carrying of mines were carefully carried out on both sides.

"This situation could not continue. Carancy formed a menacing salient in our lines and every offensive that we might attempt in this region had for its purpose the rectification of our front. This operation occupied four days, the 10th, 11th and 12th of May. It was undertaken with a heroism which assured its complete success.

"The first attack, that of the 9th, was a real fete for our soldiers. Finally to get out of their holes, to use their bayonets again and no longer to listen with ears to the ground to the dull roar of machine guns, the troops were anxious for that, but once they were above ground the question was what was to be the result of the attack after the enemy's defense works of the enemy, who was sheltered in caves, but who, from time to time, came out to fight.

"Undoubtedly the artillery had prepared beforehand for the attack with wonderful precision. More than 20,000 projectiles of all calibers had destroyed the village of Carancy and its defenses. For three hours our new trench guns had hurled tons of fire against the parapets of the enemy trenches and the wire entanglements. Our troops were confident. The road, however, was a hard one to traverse.

Advanced Despite Losses.
"Our soldiers at a single bound reached the enemy's positions. They were seen to dash along the trenches, to cut down the enemy and to push along in spite of heavy losses. It was necessary for the enemy to cross the trenches, to enter the trenches and to enter the village. The troops accomplished this difficult task, however, even at certain points where they had been ordered to enter into an engagement with the enemy.

"On the right the German defenses, sheltered by a hollow, were held fast by our troops. The Carancy-Souchez road. That left pocket which was necessary to take at any price, so as to give us a chance of success in our object, which was to envelop the village and to complete the conquest of the ravine. This second attack was delivered on May 10.

"Our commanders were able to see that in spite of the prolonged operations in our trenches our light infantry had not lost any of its tactical strength. In the ravine, which bisected with the enemy's defense works of the enemy, our companies advanced in small groups, taking full advantage of every irregularity in the ground and displaying marvelous agility.

"At the end of the previous evening our troops carried away by their ardor, pushed on further than they were ordered to do, crossing the Carancy-Souchez road. That left pocket which was necessary to take at any price, so as to give us a chance of success in our object, which was to envelop the village and to complete the conquest of the ravine. This second attack was delivered on May 10.

"The pocket south of the town was finally captured by the enemy. Carancy was clearly invested on the western side. The southern side was still remaining to be threatened.

Cutting Enemy's Communications.
"At the east of the town, however, the enemy still had free use of the mine galleries, which he had dug toward Souchez and toward Ablain-Saint-Nazaire. By means of these tunnels he was able to communicate in absolute security with other localities. Our task thus was to suppress this liberty of action, and our troops were ordered to this effect during the day of Tuesday, May 11. The orders for that day, which included an assault on the wood of Carancy, to make the investment of the town more close, were carried out in the letter.

"The units established on the side of the Carancy-Souchez road dashed forward, directly reaching the enemy's positions. The road was still free to him, but already our troops were closing in on that road and were about to cut it. We had it in our mind, still an immense amount of work to do to make complete our task.

"Our object was by two converging attacks, one directed from the east and the other from the west, to close up the Carancy defenders within a narrow circle. The troops sent from the east made an observation post on the hill No. 125 which was organized by the enemy. Those that set out from the west were hindered by a depth of eight meters (25 feet) in which the Germans had constructed a complete fort with machine guns and shelters for their troops.

Three Companies Annihilated.
"The situation gave every evidence that a prolonged engagement would be necessary. In effect the troops fought there for three days and three nights. An additional regiment was sent to reinforce them on Wednesday and in the afternoon of that day the general engagement was developed.

"The attack on the right of the enemy's position was well supported by our artillery fire, which annihilated three companies of the enemy. At Hill No. 125 our troops did not take long to break down the resistance of the Germans. The attack on the left of the position was not so fortunate in its results, as far as the quarry was concerned. However, our troops were filled with a burning desire to triumph.

"At the cost of serious losses, which were not out of proportion to the importance of the object attacked, we achieved a victory. Our troops swarmed over the enemy's positions and reached the group of the houses west of the town. The groups of the houses east of the town were captured at the same time. In this section the enemy had resisted for two hours with remarkable stubbornness.

"The defenders of Carancy capitulated at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon. A cry suddenly went up from our trenches: 'Captain, they are surrendering!'

Surrender, Crying 'Kamerad!'
"Thirty-five yards from our position hands were lifted and handkerchiefs waved. Little by little the silhouettes of German soldiers were seen above the enemy's positions. It was possible that the German units who were holding positions north of the village were able to retreat toward Ablain, but those who had taken refuge in the trenches, and who were separated from their trenches, were taken forward from their trenches, waving their arms, smiles on their lips, exclaiming: 'Kamerad! Kamerad!'

"All kinds of jokes, Bavarian, Saxon, and Baden-Baden were mingled in the general concert. Suddenly the deafening and under the mocking gaze of the enemy, the German officers came forward in turn, waving their arms, smiles on their lips, exclaiming: 'Kamerad! Kamerad!'

"The prisoners entered our trenches, where they examined our guns with the eyes of experts. Many of them were unable to resist the temptation of standing up to the guns as if they were about to shoot and then exclaiming in their own tongue, 'Ausgezeichnet! Ausgezeichnet!'

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FRENCH MAKE MORE GAINS NEAR ARRAS

Are Now at Edge of Souchez, Objective of One of the Main Armies.

ADVANCE IN FLANDERS

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, May 15.—Further progress of the French offensive north of Arras is announced in the official communications issued today. The French troops are on the edge of the town of Souchez, which is the objective of one of the main sections of the allied armies operating in that region. In Flanders the Belgians and French have pushed forward east of Het Sas, one of the Yser villages occupied temporarily by the Germans in the recent drive against the Ypres line.

The night communiqué was as follows: North of Ypres we have again inflicted a check on the enemy. Our troops have taken several trenches in front of Het Sas and at the same time have taken the part of Steenstraete west of the canal as well as the bridge over the canal. Our troops have captured five mitrailleuses and about fifty prisoners, including one officer.

To the north of Arras the battle continues and we have been able to make further progress. Southeast of Notre Dame de Lorette our attack has developed to the north of the sugar factory of Souchez and has approached the west of the town. We have elsewhere repulsed a counter-attack on the slopes south of Lorette.

At Neuville-St. Vaast we have continued the conquest of the northern part of the village and have taken several groups of houses. To the northwest of Font-a-Mousson, in the fields near Le Pretre wood we made fifty prisoners, including one officer.

On the rest of the front nothing of importance has been reported. The communiqué issued in the afternoon was as follows: There have been no changes in the situation since last evening in the sector of the north of Arras. Here the fighting continues under the conditions set forth in our last communication. There have progressed 500 yards in the direction of Souchez. In this sector there have been violent artillery exchanges.

Dispute Bombarded.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAYES, May 15.—There was calm along the entire Belgian front yesterday except for a bombardment in the direction of Dixmude, according to the official statement of the headquarters staff issued here tonight.

"The officers held themselves erect, clicking their heels together as they passed before the general. He sought to be cheerful and gave a confused explanation. He said he had arrived there that morning but was not in supreme command. He evidently did not care to have his name linked with the engagement.

"He spoke of his General with a worried air. He was asked: 'Has he been found?' At this there was an embarrassed silence. It seems to be evident from this that there was a Brigadier-General at Carancy in command of the German units and that he was either killed or badly wounded.

"Some of the prisoners told of their impressions when under the French fire. They may be summed up in two phrases: 'Your fire is mathematical' and 'Your infantry came on us so swiftly that we could not resist.'

"Night came on. Our troops pushed on straight toward Ablain-Saint-Nazaire. What were they to find there? If the Germans were audacious enough they might still have been able to hold the position, but it was risky. There was suddenly a great flare in the sky—it was Ablain aflame.

French Make Victory Sure.
"Two hours later the 'Roche' abandoned the town as a result of the last engagement of the day. We rushed an entire regiment into the town. The enemy still held some houses on the edge of the town toward the east. His possession of this was precarious, however, and we captured it and took possession of the town. Further on at the same time, our units succeeded in clearing the heights of Notre Dame de Lorette.

"At the end of the following day the battle was over. We held all of Carancy and all of Ablain except five or six houses. We occupied the Carancy-Souchez road. That left pocket which was necessary to take at any price, so as to give us a chance of success in our object, which was to envelop the village and to complete the conquest of the ravine. This second attack was delivered on May 10.

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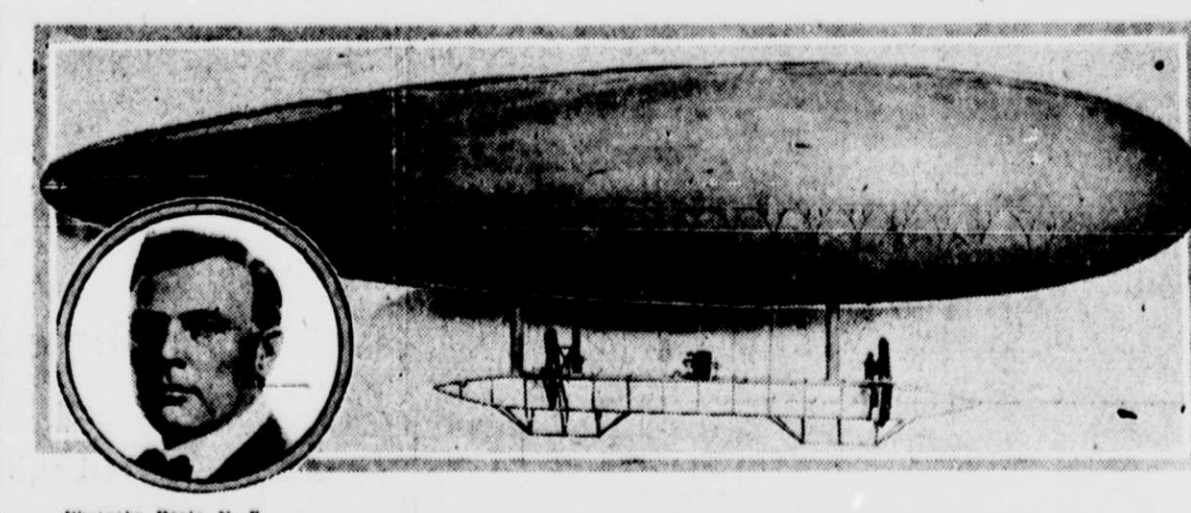
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FIRST DIRIGIBLE FOR THE U. S. NAVY WILL BE CONSTRUCTED IN NEW YORK



Model of the new dirigible planned by Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, from which the new airships for the navy will be constructed. In inset, Capt. Baldwin.

The United States navy's first dirigible balloon, which was ordered Friday from the Connecticut Aircraft Company of New Haven, will be constructed in New York City, assembled in New Haven and shipped to the naval aeronautic station at Pensacola, Fla., for trial flights.

Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, chief constructor for the Connecticut Aircraft Company, has been twenty-five years perfecting the dirigible balloon. He has worked on this one design for more than a year. The model finally accepted by the navy was built by him here last fall after a tour through Europe, during which he inspected the factories in England, France and Germany.

"We are under contract to have the new dirigible ready to fly within four months," Capt. Baldwin said last night at the Aero Club of America. "I am going to begin work on it right away and I believe we can get it ready ahead of time. We are splendidly equipped to turn out the machine rapidly."

It is several years since Capt. Baldwin built for the War Department the only dirigible ever owned. Curiously enough, this machine was condemned only last month and will be sold for junk. It is now in storage at Omaha.

This old army dirigible cost \$8,000, was eighty-four feet long and carried two light weight men. The new machine for the navy will cost \$45,000, will be 137 feet long and will carry eight men. In recent tests in the aerodynamic laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston the wood model surpassed any known wind tunnel tests.

"I believe this dirigible will be the most efficient of its size of any of the non-rigid types ever constructed," Capt. Baldwin said. "Progress has forced us to take up the problem of the airship, but it is childish to imagine that we will imitate offhand what Europe has mastered. We must go to school again and learn our physical science from the bottom up before we can turn out the first engineer qualified to deal with the combination of eight or ten sciences that clash in a giant airship."

It is one thing to build a great dirigible. We can do that. It is quite another thing to train men to handle the machine in the air and on the ground. That is an art which takes time and experience to master.

was the man who accompanied Rite Tanager to the Plainfield hotel on October 18, 1914. He is under sentence of nine months on Blackwell's Island.

Before making another attempt to get bail for the convicted man, Benjamin Shale, his attorney induced the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to reduce his bond from \$10,000 to \$7,500. The bond had already been reduced in the district court from \$15,000 to \$10,000.

BARNARD STUDENT A SUICIDE.
Arline Williams Kills Herself at Home in Winsted.

WINSTED, Conn., May 15.—Miss Arline S. Williams, a student at Barnard College, committed suicide yesterday by shooting herself with a revolver. She was the daughter of Horace R. Williams and was twenty-two years old.

Her family believes that nervousness brought on by pressure of studies deranged the girl's mind. After taking poison she told her mother, but the efforts made to save her were unsuccessful.

Our coast batteries on the Anatolian shore have successfully bombarded the enemy camp at Seld El Bahr, where they caused a great fire. The French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc endeavored to disembark troops at Penikese, but the Anglo-French armies have captured the heights of Krithia on the Gallipoli peninsula. The final attack lasted for six hours and the position was won only after severe losses. The Allies immediately organized their defenses. Fighting is still continuing on the hills back of Seld El Bahr and Matton, the Allies making slow but steady gains.

DR. MULLER IN BUENOS AYRES.
Brazilian Foreign Minister Receives Hearty Welcome.

BUENOS AYRES, May 15.—Cordial welcome and praise have been accorded by the entire population to Dr. Lauro Muller, bullfrogs.

Contributions received yesterday were: The Lafayette Fund, \$16; the Secours National Fund, \$461; the War Relief Committee, \$518.25; the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee, \$1,100; the Belgian Relief Fund, \$1,056.47; the Committee of Mercy, \$542.05.

Licenses for Frog Shooters.
FRANKLIN, Ky., May 15.—Hereafter frog hunters in Simpson county will be required to take out a license provided they operate with a gun. County Judge Hatter construes the game law to include frog shooting, and the county game warden has instructed all frog hunters to secure a license before shooting bullfrogs.

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\$6.00 to \$8.00 CORSETS 3.00 and 3.50

\$9.00 to \$12.00 " 4.00 and 4.50

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\$16.00 to \$18.00 " 6.00

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RUSSIANS REOCCUPY BUKOWINA CAPITAL

Austrians Evacuate Czernowitz, Abandoning Much War Material, Is Report.

CZAR'S TROOPS PRESS ON

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ROSTOV, May 15.—A despatch from Bucharest reports that the Russians have reoccupied Czernowitz, Bukowina, which the Austrians evacuated, abandoning much war material. The Russians were driven out of the capital of the Austrian crownland in February about the time of the Mazurian lakes drive made by Field Marshal von Hindenburg. They were forced north to their own country. The new drive came south from the Danister.

TOOK 1,000 GERMANS.
Russians Report Advance in Schavli Region.

PETROGRAD, May 15.—The capture of more than 1,000 German prisoners in the Schavli region and the rout of an Austrian army on a ninety-four mile front from positions in the Bukowina to the Rumanian frontier are announced in an official statement here. The report is as follows: In the region of Schavli the fighting was developing under conditions favorable to us. Yesterday we took more than 1,000 German prisoners and captured nine machine guns.

In western Galicia the intensity of the fighting lessened on May 10. Our troops are concentrating gradually on the line of the River San with the object of occupying a shorter front. The Austrian army evacuated on the 11th a strongly fortified position extending from the Bistritza River to the Rumanian frontier, in length 140 versts (about ninety-four miles), and fell back precipitately on the 12th beyond the River Pruth. The enemy's cavalry, which was sacrificed in repeated charges to protect the general retreat, was dispersed by our first cavalry division broke through the enemy's front at various points, and by successful charges threw the enemy's columns, which were on the march, into disorder.

Our vigorous pursuit of the enemy continues under conditions particularly favorable to us. The great number of prisoners we already have taken is being rapidly increased.

NEW AUSTRIAN GUN.
Shell Striking Ground Tears Hole Fifty Feet Wide.

LONDON, May 15.—A despatch from Tarnov says the Austrians used a new howitzer with terrible effect in their successful attack upon that city. This new weapon, which is of the same calibre as the 42 centimeter gun, projects a shell nearly six feet long and its zone of execution is so great that casualties were found a mile distant from the point of contact.

When it strikes the ground the shell tears a hole fifty feet in diameter and in some cases twenty feet deep. There was evidence that the air pressure of this projectile was deadly, as many Russian troops were found dead without a wound on their bodies. It requires an entire railroad train to transport one of the new guns with its accessories.

DESERTED WIFE CALLS HIM GERMAN SPY

Asserts Husband Who Vanished With Her \$3,500 Drew Maps of Forts.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 15.—Asserting that her husband is a spy in the employ of the German Government and a swindler, Mrs. Emil Braun of Cherry street swore out warrants for his arrest to-day on charges of larceny.

She says Braun, who is an expert in drawing maps, has many drawings of the New York harbor defenses. When told that work as a spy was dangerous, Mrs. Braun says, her husband replied he had made drawings of forts so small that he could swallow them easily and that he could, as soon as suspicion had been kindled, reproduce drawings exactly as they were.

It is known that Braun always evinced a great interest in the fortifications at Sandy Hook. He endeavored to have Harrison Matthews of Lakewood obtain passes so that he could go to the forts, but Mr. Matthews refused to get them. On one occasion, Mr. Matthews says, when he and Braun were close to the forts Braun had a powerful pair of field glasses and used them to carefully inspect the exterior of the works.

Mrs. Braun is not seeking her husband because he is a spy. She says that although he married her only four months ago he disappeared on April 24 with about \$3,500 of her money, the savings of a lifetime, and all the money she had.

Braun and a former wife came here about a year ago. In April of last year Mrs. Braun No. 1 went to Germany. In July Braun said that he had received a letter from the old country saying that his wife had died. He and his daughter, 15 years old, remained here.

Last fall, Mrs. Braun says, he advertised for a wife. The present Mrs. Braun, who was a widow of New York, answered the advertisement. She says that before she was married she let Braun have \$1,300 and that after their marriage, on December 20, he got something like \$1,700 more from her.

On April 24 Braun left for Freehold to sell his automobile. He sent word to Mrs. Braun that he had to go to Highstown and for her to meet him the next day in New York. She went to New York, but he failed to appear. His daughter left with him.

Before leaving, it was stated, Braun sold his property on Cherry street without Mrs. Braun's knowledge. The purchasers paid \$1,700 down, and Braun made off with this money too.



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HERE is an instrument which combines with the wonderful playing capabilities of The Pianola, the exceptional musical qualities of The Stroud Piano—an instrument endorsed by half a score of the world's famous musicians.

The Stroud Pianola may be played in two ways instead of one. It can be used as a regular upright piano with the conventional keyboard for hand-playing, practising, etc. When so used, its playing-action is entirely concealed from view, and in no way interferes with its quality as a hand-played instrument. By sliding back a panel in its front and letting

down two foot treadles, it is instantly transformed into a pianoforte which everyone can play, making music of all kinds, dance, song and classic instantly and always available.

As a pianoforte, The Stroud is unapproachable at its price. As a Player-Piano, The Stroud Pianola possesses the exclusive features and the distinctive character that have made The Pianola the supreme instrument of its kind in the markets of the entire world.

At the very moderate cost and the liberal terms upon which it may be purchased, it is easily within reach of every home.

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